

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

REMARKS

By the foregoing amendment, the specification has been amended to correct a typographical error at page 19, Claims 1, 8, 9, 57, 58, 60 and 62 have been amended, and Claim 7 has been cancelled. Favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-7, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) on the grounds of anticipation by Palmaz et al. Claim 7 has been cancelled. Claim 1 has been amended to recite "the asperities having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm." Claims 57, 58, 60 and 62 have been similarly amended. Support for these amendments can be found in the specification at page 9, line 28; page 12, lines 28-30; and page 17, line 12. At column 6, lines 39-41, Palmaz et al. discloses that the depth of the grooves on the inner surface of the stent may fall within a range of approximately 0.5 microns to approximately 10 microns, which would provide for a much greater roughness factor than is now recited in the claims.

The Examiner also argued that in Palmaz et al., the inner surface can be considered to have either indentations or projections, and that the plurality of grooves on the inner surface, as shown in Figs. 9-15 in Palmaz et al., cause the inner surface to be rough. The Examiner's position is incorrect, because Palmaz et al. does not disclose "projections" on the inner surface of the stent.

The grooves 400 disclosed in Palmaz et al. are defined at column 5, lines 4-9, as "a channel or depression; a notch or a V-shaped or rounded indentation; or a scratch, or a mark, having been made with something sharp or jagged." Referring to Figs. 9-16 of

Palmaz et al., only "indentations" in the inner surface 301 are shown. There are no "projections" shown in the Palmaz et al. patent drawings, only indentations. There is no structure projecting radially inwardly from inner surface 301 in any of the Palmaz et al. drawings.

The definition of "groove" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "a long narrow channel or depression," which matches the depiction of grooves in Figs. 8, 15 and 16 of Palmaz. The definition of "indentation" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "a recess in a surface," and the definition of "recess" is "indentation, cleft." The definition of "protrusion" according to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (Exhibit attached) is "something ... that protrudes," and the definition of "protrude" is "to cause to project or stick out." Fig. 5 of the present application illustrates a two dimensional outline of a surface having asperities with protrusions 211 and indentations 212 having profile departures from a centerline 214. As is explained in the specification at page 10, lines 3-15, over a three dimensional area of roughness, the roughness is evaluated as the surface height Z of each point relative to the mean plane of the centerline 214. It should be clear from Fig. 5 that the asperities according to the invention are points of protrusions or indentations, that can have various shapes, as described at page 11, lines 1-14, and shown in Figs. 6A-6E, providing roughness to the inner surface of a stent, not grooves, or long channels or depressions, as disclosed in Palmaz et al.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claims 1-6, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 are novel and inventive over Palmaz et al., and that the rejection of Claims 1-7, 9, 10, 12-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 on the grounds of anticipation by Palmaz et al. should be withdrawn.

Regarding Claim 9, the Examiner indicated that Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of a stent with a non-thrombogenic material, in the form of a layer of endothelial cells. Claim 9 recites "a layer of non-thrombogenic material formed only on the inner surface of the stent prior to implantation." It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not disclose, teach or suggest a layer of endothelial cells on an implantable medical device prior to implantation, as is claimed. Fig. 7, Column 5, lines 57-62, Column 1, lines 54-58, and Column 4, lines 32-35 of Palmaz et al. are all concerned with migration of cells from living tissue in the body over the stent after implantation, and not prior to implantation as is claimed. Furthermore, Claim 1 recites "a plurality of asperities formed on the inner surface of the stent," wherein the asperities may be protrusions and/or indentations, and Claim 9 recites "a layer of non-thrombogenic material formed only on the inner surface of the stent prior to implantation." Thus, in Claim 9, the non-thrombogenic material may cover the asperities which may be protrusions and/or indentations, but at Column 6, lines 52-57, Palmaz et al. makes it clear that the grooves, the only described asperities on the inner surface of the stent, are not intended to be provided with a coating. It is therefore respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. teaches against actively providing a coating on the asperities of the inner surface of the stent, regardless of what type of coating may be provided.

Regarding Claim 10, the Examiner indicated that in Palmaz et al. the inner surface 301 of the stent has grooves having a depth that is less than the thickness of the wall between the inner and outer surface. Claim 10 has been amended to clarify that "the asperities" refers to the "plurality of asperities" recited in Claim 1. Claim 10 now recites "wherein the plurality of asperities are formed on at least one region where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness." The Examiner referred to Figures 9-25 of Palmaz et al., which could not be found, since Palmaz et al. only contains Figures 1-16. The Examiner indicated that the region of the wall of the stent is thinner at each groove, and that a "roughened portion" is therefore formed where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness. In this view, the formation of each groove defines a region of the wall thinner than the selected thickness of the wall, so that a single asperity is formed at each region where the wall is thinner. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not, for example, teach forming a plurality of asperities on the thinned portion at the bottom of a groove by forming a groove in the groove or a projection in the groove where the thinned portion exists. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. does not disclose, teach or suggest formation of a plurality of asperities on a region where the wall is thinner than the selected thickness of the wall of the stent.

Furthermore, the Examiner pointed to Fig. 10 of Palmaz et al. as evidence that the depth of the groove (400) is less than the thickness of the wall between the inner and outer surface. However, Fig. 10 only shows a small portion of the cross-section of a structure in the stent, similar to the other Figs. 9 and 11-16, which Palmaz et al. described as illustrating embodiments "taken along line 9-9 of Fig. 8." There, Palmaz et al.

indicates that these figures are for illustrating the "characteristics of various embodiments of grooves," but says nothing about the dimension of the wall thickness. Viewing these figures as a whole, it is clear that these figures are intended to show the groove without showing the sides of the solid structure. None of these figures shows a bottom wall, and therefore none of these figures shows the dimension of the thickness of the wall relative to the groove size for those embodiments, and it is respectfully submitted that Figure 10, singled out by the Examiner, is no better than the rest of the figures in this regard.

Regarding Claims 14 and 62, the Examiner indicated that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of the stent. The Examiner further indicated that the coating is capable of increasing friction of the inner surface of the stent. Claim 14 recites "a friction increasing coating layer formed on the inner surface of the stent," and Claim 62 recites "a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion." As noted above, Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses that "the inner surface 301 of the stent 300 which has not been provided with a groove," may be provided with "whatever surface finish or coating is desired." It is respectfully submitted that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. is completely devoid of any teaching of a friction increasing coating as is claimed. The Examiner indicated that "the intended use" carries no weight in the absence of any distinguishing structure. However, it is respectfully submitted that the term "friction increasing coating" recites a structure, not an intended use.

The Examiner cited Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. describing "whatever surface finish or coating is desired" as disclosing specific coatings, capable of whatever

was desired. However, it is respectfully submitted that this clearly amounts to hindsight reconstruction of the invention based upon a phrase in Palmaz et al. clearly devoid of any specific teaching. Furthermore, it does not follow from the Examiner's statement that the Palmaz et al. coating is capable of increasing friction that "whatever coating is desired" in Palmaz et al. will increase friction. Clearly there is no teaching, disclosure, suggestion or motivation in Palmaz et al. for such a coating to increase friction.

Regarding Claim 57, the Examiner indicated that Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of a balloon-expandable stent before deployment in the patient's vasculature. Claim 57 recites "an asperity formed on a selected portion of the inner surface of the body portion, the asperity being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, and the asperity having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm; and a coating of a bio-compatible material applied only to the inner surface of the body portion over the asperity prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature." Column 6, lines 52-57, Palmaz et al. makes it clear that the grooves, the only described asperities on the inner surface of the stent, are not intended to be provided with a coating. The Examiner took the position that in Palmaz et al., an asperity is considered to be a small bump or projection, and that the spaces between the grooves of the inner surface were projections. If the space between grooves is a projection from the inner surface, and grooves are an indentation from the inner surface, the Examiner is requested to indicate where the inner surface of the stent is. It is respectfully submitted that the space between the grooves in Palmaz et al. is in fact the inner surface as is

described at Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al., and that Palmaz et al. does not disclose projections from the inner surface.

The Examiner cited Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. as disclosing coating the inner surface of the stent, whereas Claim 57 recites "a coating of a bio-compatible material." Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses that "the inner surface 301 of the stent 300 which has not been provided with a groove," may be provided with "whatever surface finish or coating is desired." It is respectfully submitted that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. cited by the Examiner is devoid of any teaching of a biocompatible coating on the inner surface of the body portion over an asperity prior to deployment, as is claimed.

Regarding Claim 58, the Examiner indicated that Palmaz et al. discloses coating the inner surface of a balloon-expandable stent before deployment in the patient's vasculature, citing Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. The Examiner took the position that there are many different asperities in between the different grooves. Claim 58 recites "a plurality of asperities formed on a selected region of the inner surface of the body portion, the asperities being formed of at least one of protrusions and indentations, and the asperities having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm; and a coating of a material applied over the asperities prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature for providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen." As noted above, it is respectfully submitted that the space between the grooves in Palmaz et al. is in fact the inner surface as is

described at Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al., and that Palmaz et al. does not disclose projections from the inner surface.

The Examiner cited Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. as disclosing coating the inner surface of the stent, whereas Claim 58 recites "a coating of a material applied *over the asperities* prior to deployment in the patient's vasculature for providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen." (Emphasis added) Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. discloses that "the inner surface 301 of the stent 300 which has not been provided with a groove," may be provided with "whatever surface finish or coating is desired." It is respectfully submitted that Column 6, lines 52-58 of Palmaz et al. is devoid of any teaching of a coating of a material providing reduced interaction between the asperities and fluid flow in a body lumen as is claimed.

The Examiner also discussed Claim 64. It should be noted that Claims 7 and 64 have been cancelled.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claims 1-6, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 are novel and inventive over Palmaz et al., and that the rejection of Claims 1-7, 9-14, 57, 58, 60 and 62 on the grounds of anticipation by Palmaz et al. should be withdrawn.

Claim 62 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) on the grounds of anticipation by Stinson, which the Examiner indicated disclosed a roughness factor of 407 to 3,175 nm. Claim 62 has been amended to recite "a friction increasing coating formed on a selected area of the inner surface of the body portion, the selected area of the inner surface having a roughness factor between approximately 40 nm and approximately 210 nm." It is therefore respectfully submitted that the roughness factor in Stinson of 407 to 3,175 nm is

significantly greater than the roughness factor recited in Claim 62, and that Claim 62 is novel and inventive over Stinson. It is thus respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claim 62 on the grounds of anticipation by Stinson should be withdrawn.

Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) on the grounds of obviousness from Palmaz et al. Claim 8 has been amended to recite "wherein the asperities have a roughness factor between approximately 100 nm and approximately 200 nm." As noted above, support for this amendment can be found in the specification at page 9, line 28; page 12, lines 28-30; and page 17, line 12. At column 6, lines 39-41, Palmaz et al. discloses that the depth of the grooves on the inner surface of the stent may fall within a range of approximately 0.5 microns to approximately 10 microns, which would provide for a much greater roughness factor than is now recited in Claim 8. The Examiner asserted that it could be inferred from Palmaz et al. that his roughness factor is greater than 100 nm, that the difference between 40 nm and 100 nm is minute, and that the interior of Palmaz's stent would be significantly rougher than a surface with a roughness of 40 nm, so that it follows that Palmaz's stent would be significantly rougher than the roughness factor now recited in Claim 8.

The Examiner argued that Palmaz et al. disclosed the "same grooves" as the present application. However, as noted above, the present application does not disclose or claim "grooves" as disclosed in Palmaz et al. It is respectfully submitted that Palmaz et al. discloses only grooves, or long channels or depressions, and does not teach, disclose or suggest the claimed asperities formed by protrusions or indentations as defined in the

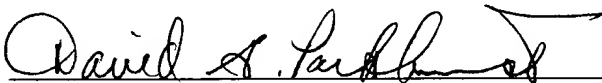
application, and that Claim 8 is not rendered obvious from the disclosure of grooves, or long channels or depressions, in Palmaz et al.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claim 8 is novel and inventive over Palmaz et al., and that the rejection of Claim 8 on the grounds of obviousness by Palmaz et al. should be withdrawn.

In light of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance, and an early favorable action in this regard is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

FULWIDER PATTON LEE & UTECHT, LLP

By: 
David G. Parkhurst
Reg. No. 29,422

DGP/rvw

Encl.: Return Postcard

Excerpts from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary

Howard Hughes Center
6060 Center Drive, Tenth Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90045
Telephone: (310) 824-5555
Facsimile: (310) 824-9696
Customer No. 24201

77206.1



WEBSTER'S
New
Collegiate
Dictionary

Copyright © 1980 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Philippines Copyright 1980 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898-1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary.
Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.W4M4 1980 423 79-24073

ISBN 0-87779-398-0

ISBN 0-87779-399-9 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-400-6 (deluxe)

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1973

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

3839RMcn80

Th

Dict

justified or excused : INEXCUSABLE 2 : incapable of being protected against physical attack — *in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty* \-fən(t)-sə-bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-fen-si-bly* \-fən(t)-sə-blē adv
in-de-fin-able \-fī-nə-bəl adj : incapable of being precisely described or analyzed — *in-de-fin-abil-i-ty* \-fī-nə-bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-fin-able-ness* \-fī-nə-bəl-nəs n — *in-de-fin-ably* \-bly adv

in-def-i-nite \-fīn-def(-ə)-nət adj [L *indefinitus*, fr. *in-* + *definitus* definite] not definite: as a : typically designating an unidentified or not immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ articles a and an) b : not precise : VAGUE c : having no exact limits — *in-def-i-nite-ly* adv — *in-def-i-nite-ness* n
indefinite integral n : a function whose derivative is a given function

in-de-his-cent \-in-di-his(-nt) adj : remaining closed at maturity (~ fruits) — *in-de-his-cent-ly* \-p(t)s n
in-del-ible \-in-del-ə-bəl adj [ML *indelebilis*, alter. of L *indelebilis*, fr. *in-* + *delere* to delete] 1 : that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased 2 : marking marks that cannot easily be removed (an ~ pencil) — *in-del-ibil-i-ty* \-in-del-ə-bil-ət-ē n — *in-del-ibly* \-bly adv

in-del-i-cacy \-kə-sē n 1 : the quality or state of being indelicate 2 : something that is indelicate

in-del-i-cate \-in-del-ə-kət adj : not delicate: a (1) : lacking in or offending against propriety : IMPROPER a (2) : verging on the indecent : COARSE b : marked by a lack of feeling for the sensibilities of others : TACTLESS syn see INDECOROUS ant delicate, refined — *in-del-i-cate-ly* adv — *in-del-i-cate-ness* n

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion \-in-dem-nə-fə-kā-shən n 1 a : the action of indemnifying b : the condition of being indemnified 2 : INDEMNITY 2b

in-dem-ni-ty \-in-dem-nə-tē n : *fy-ing* [L *indemnitas* unharmed, fr. *in-* + *dammum* damage] 1 : to secure against hurt, loss, or damage 2 : to make compensation to for incurred hurt, loss, or damage syn see PAY — *in-dem-ni-fi-er* \-fī(-ə)-r n
in-dem-ni-ty \-in-dem-nə-tē n pl : 1 a : security against hurt, loss, or damage b : exemption from incurred penalties or liabilities 2 a : INDEMNIFICATION 1 b : something that indemnifies

in-de-mon-str-a-ble \-in-di-mān(t)-strə-bəl, \-in-dem-on-strə- adj : incapable of being demonstrated : not subject to proof — *in-de-mon-str-a-ble-ly* \-bly adv

in-dene \-in-dēn n [ISV, fr. *indole*] a liquid hydrocarbon C_8H_8 obtained from coal tar and used esp. in making resins

in-dent \-in-dent v [ME *indenter*, fr. MF *indenter*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *dent* tooth, fr. L *dens*, *dens* — more at TOOTH] 1 a : to cut or otherwise divide (a document carrying two or more copies) to produce sections with irregular edges that can be matched for authentication b : to draw up (as a deed) in two or more exactly corresponding copies 2 a : to notch the edge of : make jagged b : to cut into for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing 3 : IN-DENTURE 4 : to set (as a line of a paragraph) in from the margin 5 : to join together by or as if by mortises or dovetails 6 chiefly Brit : to order by an indent ~ w 1 obs : to make a formal or make out an indent for something — *in-dent-er* n 3 chiefly Brit : to make a requisition on 2 chiefly Brit : to draw on 1

in-dent \-in-dent, \-in- n 1 a : IN-DENTURE 1 b : a certificate (principal or interest on the public debt 2 chiefly Brit a : an official requisition b : a purchase order for goods esp. when sent from a foreign country 3 : IN-DENTURE

in-dent \-in-dent v [ME *indenter*, fr. *en-* + *dent* to dent] 1 : to force inward so as to form a depression 2 : to form a dent in — *in-dent-er* n

in-dent \-in-dent, \-in- n : IN-DENTATION

in-den-ta-tion \-in-dent-ā-shən n 1 a : an angular cut in an edge : NOTCH b : a recess in a surface 2 : the action of indenting

in-den-tion \-in-dent-ā-shən n 1 a : IN-DENTATION 2b

in-den-tion \-in-dent-ā-shən n 1 a : IN-DENTATION 1 2 a : the action of indenting : the condition of being indented b : the blank space produced by indenting

in-den-ture \-in-dent-ū-r n 1 a (1) : a document or a section of a document that is indented (2) : a formal or official document executed in two or more copies (3) : a contract binding one person to work for another for a given period of time — usu. used in pl. b : a formal certificate (as an inventory or voucher) prepared for purposes of control c : a document stating the terms under which a security (as a bond) is issued 2 : IN-DENTATION 1 3

in-den-ture v *in-den-tured* : *in-den-turing* \-dench(-ə)-rīg n 1 : to bind (as an apprentice) by indentures 2 archaic : to make a indent in

in-den-tured servant n : a person who binds himself by indentures to work for another for a specified time esp. in return for payment of his travel expenses and maintenance

in-de-pen-dence \-in-də-pen-dən(t)s n 1 : the quality or state of being independent : FREEDOM 2 archaic : COMPETENCE 1

in-de-pen-dence \-in-də-pen-dən(t)s n 1 : the quality or state of being independent : FREEDOM 2 archaic : COMPETENCE 1

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

in-de-pen-dent \-in-də-pen-dent adj 1 : not dependent : as a : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit b (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party c (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

working for a living (a man of ~ means) d (1) : refusing to accept help from or to be under obligation to others (2) : showing a desire for freedom (an ~ manner) e (1) : having linear independence (an ~ set of vectors) (2) : having the property that the density function (as of events or samples) or the joint probability probabilities or probability density functions of separate occurrence 2 cap : of or relating to the Independents 3 a : MAIN 5 (the ~ clause) b : neither deducible from nor incompatible with another statement (~ postulates) syn see FREE ant dependent — *in-de-pen-dent-ly* adv

independent n 1 cap : a sectarian of an English religious movement for congregational autonomy originating in the late 16th century, giving rise to Congregationalists, Baptists, and Friends, and forming one of the major political groupings of the period of Cromwell 2 : one that is independent; esp. often cap : one that is not bound by or definitively committed to a political party

independent assortment n : formation of combinations of chromosomes in meiosis with one of each diploid pair of homologous chromosomes passing at random into each gamete independently of each other pair; also : the similar process when genes on different pairs of homologous chromosomes are considered

independent variable n : a mathematical variable whose value determines that of one or more other variables in a function (in $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$, x and y are independent variables)

in-depth \-in-depth\ adj : COMPREHENSIVE, THOROUGH (an ~ study)

in-de-scrib-able \-in-di-krī-bə-bəl adj 1 : that cannot be described (an ~ sensation) 2 : surpassing description (~ joy) — *in-de-scrib-able-ness* n — *in-de-scrib-ably* \-bly adv

in-de-struc-ti-ble \-in-strək-tə-bəl adj [prob. fr. LL *indestructibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *destruere*, pp. of *destruere* to tear down — more at *destruere*] 1 : not destructible — *in-de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty* \-strək-tə-bil-ət-ē n — *in-de-struc-ti-ble-ness* \-strək-tə-bəl-nəs n — *in-de-struc-ti-bly* \-bly adv

in-de-ter-min-a-ble \-in-di-tərm(-ə)-nə-bəl adj 1 : incapable of being definitely decided or settled 2 : incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained — *in-de-ter-min-a-ble-ness* n — *in-de-ter-min-a-ble-ly* \-bly adv

in-de-ter-min-a-cy \-in-tərm(-ə)-nə-sē n : the quality or state of being indeterminate

indeterminacy principle n : UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

in-de-ter-min-a-tion \-in-di-tərm(-ə)-nā-shən n [ME *indeterminatus*, fr. L *in-* + *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare* to determine] 1 : not definitely or precisely determined or fixed 2 : VAGUE b : not known in advance c : not leading to a definite end or result 3 : having an infinite number of solutions (a system of ~ equations) 3 : being one of the seven undefined mathematical expressions

0 =, =, =, 0, 1, 0, 0, =, =, =

4 : RACEMOSE — *in-de-ter-min-a-tion-ly* adv — *in-de-ter-min-a-tion-ly* n

in-de-ter-min-i-sm \-in-tərm(-ə)-niz-əm n 1 a : a theory that the will is free and that deliberate choice and actions are not determined by or predictable from antecedent causes b : a theory that holds that not every event has a cause 2 : the quality or state of being indeterminate; esp. : UNPREDICTABILITY — *in-de-ter-min-i-st* \-in-tərm(-ə)-nist n — *in-de-ter-min-i-stic* \-in-tərm(-ə)-nist-ik adj

in-de-x \-in-dēks n pl *in-dēks-es* or *in-dēks-es* \-dēks-ēz [L *index*, fr. *indicare* to indicate] 1 : a list (as of bibliographical information or citations) to a body of literature arranged usu. in alphabetical order of some specified datum (as author, subject, or keyword) as a : a list of items (as topics or names) treated in a printed work that gives for each item the page number where it may be found b : THUMB INDEX c : a bibliographical analysis of groups of publications that is usu. published periodically 2 a : a device (as the pointer on a scale or the gnomon of a sundial) that serves to indicate a value or quantity b : something (as a physical fact or conclusion) that points toward a particular (wealth) 3 : a list of restricted or prohibited material; specif., cap Roman Catholics by the church authorities 4 pl usu *indices* : a number or symbol or expression (as an exponent) associated with another to indicate a mathematical operation to be performed or to locate the element a_{ij} in the second row and third column of a determinant 5 : a character \int used to direct attention to a note or paragraph — called also *fix* 6 a : a ratio or other number derived from a series of observations and used as an indicator or measure (as of a condition, property, or phenomenon) specif. : INDEX NUMBER b : the ratio of one dimension of a thing (as an anatomical structure) to another dimension — *in-dex-cal* \-in-dēk-si-kəl adj

in-de-x v 1 a : to provide with an index b : to list in an index 2 : to serve as an index of ~ w : to index something — *in-de-x-er* n

index finger n : FOREFINGER

index fossil n : a fossil usu. with a narrow time range and wide spatial distribution that is used in the identification of related geologic formations

index number n : a number used to indicate change in magnitude (as of cost or price) as compared with the magnitude at some specified time usu. taken as 100

about • kitten or further • a back • a bake • a cot, cart
 as out • ch chin • e less • e easy • g gift • i trip • i life
 j joke • j sing • s flow • s flaw • t coin • th thin • th this
 i loat • a foot • y yet • yū few • yū furious • zh vision

prothoracic gland • proven

prothoracic gland *n*: one of a pair of thoracic endocrine organs in some insects that control molting

pro-tho-rax \prō-'thō(s)-r-aks, -'thō(s)-r-ə\ *n* [NL *prothorac-*, *prothorax*, fr. *pro-* + *thorax*]: the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect — see *INSECT* illustration

pro-throm-bin \prō-'thrām-bən\ *n* [ISV]: a plasma protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and converted into thrombin in the clotting of blood

pro-tist \prō-'tist, -'tist\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *protistos* very first, primal, fr. *superl.* of *protos* first — more at *PROT-*]: any of a kingdom or other group (Protista) of unicellular or acellular organisms comprising bacteria, protozoans, various algae and fungi, and sometimes viruses — *pro-tis-tan* \prō-'tis-tən\ *adj* or *n*

pro-ti-um \prō-'tē-əm, -'prō-shē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *protos* first]: the ordinary light hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 1

proto- — see *PROT-*

pro-to-col \prō-'tō-kəl, -'kəl, -'käl, -'kəl\ *n* [MF *prothocolle*, fr. ML *protocollum*, fr. LGk *protokollon* first sheet of a papyrus roll bearing data of manufacture, fr. Gk *prot-* + *kollan* to glue together, fr. *kolla* glue; akin to MD *helen* to glue] 1: an original draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction 2 *a*: a preliminary memorandum often formulated and signed by diplomatic negotiators as a basis for a final convention or treaty *b*: the records or minutes of a diplomatic conference or congress that show officially the agreements arrived at by the negotiators 3: a code prescribing strict adherence to correct etiquette and precedence (as in diplomatic exchange and in the military services) 4: the plan of a scientific experiment or treatment

pro-to-der-m \prō-'tō-dərm\ *n* [ISV]: DERMATOGEN — *pro-to-der-mal* \prō-'tō-dər-məl\ *adj*

pro-to-gal-axy \prō-'tō-gal-ək-sē\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of gas believed to have condensed into stars and formed the galaxies

pro-to-his-to-ry \-'his-(ə)-rē\ *n* [ISV]: the study of man in the times that immediately antedate recorded history — *pro-to-his-to-ri-an* \-'his-tōr-ē-ən, -'tōr-\ *n* — *pro-to-his-tor-ic* \-'tōr-ik, -'tār-\ *adj*

pro-to-hu-man \-'hyū-mən, -'yū-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling an early primitive human or a manlike primate — *protohu-man* *n*

pro-to-lan-guage \prō-'tō-lan-gwaj\ *n*: an assumed or recorded ancestral language

pro-to-lith-ic \prō-'tō-lith-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the earliest period of the Stone Age: EOLITHIC

pro-to-mar-tyr \prō-'tō-märt-ər\ *n* [ME *prothomartir*, fr. MF, fr. LL *protomartyr*, fr. LGk *protomartyr*, *protomartyr*, fr. Gk *prot-* + *martyr*, *martyr* martyr]: the first martyr in a cause or region

pro-ton \prō-'tān\ *n* [Gk *prōton*, neut. of *protos* first — more at *PROT-*]: an elementary particle that is identical with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, that along with neutrons is a constituent of all other atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.672×10^{-24} gram — *pro-ton-ic* \prō-'tān-ik\ *adj*

pro-ton-ate \prō-'tō-nāt\ *vb* *at-ed*: *at-ing* *vt*: to add a proton to ~ *vi*: to acquire an additional proton — *pro-ton-ation* \prō-'tō-nā-shən\ *n*

pro-to-ne-ma \prō-'tō-nē-mə\ *n*, *pl* *ne-ma-ta* \-'nē-mə-tə, -'nem-ət-\ [NL *protonema*, *protonema*, fr. *prot-* + Gk *nēma* thread — more at *NEMAT-*]: the primary usu. filamentous thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses and in some liverworts comparable to the prothallium in ferns — *pro-to-ne-mal* \-'nē-məl\ *adj* — *pro-to-ne-ma-tal* \-'nē-mət-'l, -'nem-ət-'l\ *adj*

protonotary apostolic or **prothonotary apostolic** *n*, *pl* *protonotaries apostolic* or *prothonotaries apostolic*: a priest of the chief college of the papal curia who keeps records of consistories and canonizations and signs papal bulls; also: an honorary member of this college

pro-ton-syn-chro-tron \prō-'tān-'sīn-k(r)-trān, -'sīn-\ *n*: a synchrotron in which protons are accelerated by means of frequency modulation of the radio-frequency accelerating voltage so that they have energies of billions of electron volts

pro-to-nymph \prō-'tō-nīm(p)\ *n*: any of various acarids in their first developmental stage — *pro-to-nymph-al* \prō-'tō-nīm(p)-fəl\ *adj*

pro-to-path-ic \prō-'tō-pāth-ik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. MGk *protopathēs* affected first, fr. Gk *prot-* + *pathos* experience, suffering — more at *PATHOS*]: of, relating to, or being cutaneous sensory reception responsive only to rather gross stimuli

pro-to-phlo-em \-'flō-əm\ *n*: the first-formed phloem that develops from procambium, consists of narrow thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching, and is usu. associated with a region of rapid growth

pro-to-plan-et \prō-'tō-plan-ət\ *n*: a hypothetical whirling gaseous mass within a giant cloud of gas and dust that rotates around a sun and is believed to give rise to a planet

pro-to-plasm \prō-'tō-plaz-əm\ *n* [G *protoplasma*, fr. *prot-* + NL *plasma*]: 1: the organized colloidal complex of organic and inorganic substances (as proteins and water) that constitutes the living nucleus, cytoplasm, plastids, and mitochondria of the cell and is regarded as the only form of matter in which the vital phenomena are manifested 2: CYTOPLASM — *pro-to-plas-mic* \prō-'tō-plaz-mik\ *adj*

pro-to-plast \prō-'tō-plast\ *n* [MF *protoplaste*, fr. LL *protoplastus* first man, fr. Gk *protoplastos* first formed, fr. *prot-* + *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to mold — more at *PLASTER*] 1: one that is formed first: PROTOTYPE 2 *a*: the nucleus, cytoplasm, and plasma membrane of a cell constituting a living unit distinct from inert walls and inclusions *b*: ENERGID — *pro-to-plas-tic* \prō-'tō-plas-tik\ *adj*

pro-to-por-phy-rin \prō-'tō-pōr-f(ə)-rēn\ *n* [ISV]: a purple porphyrin acid $C_{24}H_{16}N_4O_6$ obtained from hemin or heme by removal of bound iron

pro-to-star \prō-'tō-stār\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of dust and atoms in space believed to develop into a star

pro-to-stele \prō-'tō-stēl, -'stē-lē\ *n*: a stele forming a solid rod with the phloem surrounding the xylem — *pro-to-stele* \prō-'tō-stē-lē\ *adj*

pro-to-troph \prō-'tō-trōf, -'trāf\ *n* [back-formation fr. *prototrophic*]: a prototrophic individual

pro-to-tro-phic \prō-'tō-trōfik\ *adj* [ISV]: deriving nutriment from inorganic sources — *pro-to-tro-phy* \prō-'tō-trō-fē\ *n*

pro-to-typ-al \prō-'tō-ti-pəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a prototype: ARCHETYPAL

pro-to-type \prō-'tō-tīp\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *prototypon*, fr. neut. of *prototypos* archetypal, fr. *prot-* + *typos* type] 1: an original model of which something is patterned: ARCHETYPE 2: an individual that exhibits the essential features of a later type 3: a standard or typical example 4: a first full-scale and usu. functional form of a new type or design of a construction (as an airplane)

pro-to-typ-cal \prō-'tō-tīp-kəl\ *also* *pro-to-typ-ic* \-'ik\ *adj*: PROTOTYPAL — *pro-to-typ-cal-ly* \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pro-to-xylem \prō-'tō-zī-əm, -'jēm\ *n*: the first-formed xylem developing from procambium and consisting of narrow cells with annular, spiral, or scalariform wall thickenings

pro-to-zo-al \-'zō-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to protozoans

pro-to-zo-an \-'zō-ən\ *n* [NL *Protozoa*, phylum name, fr. *prot-* + *zoa*]: any of a phylum or subkingdom (Protozoa) of minute protoplasmic acellular or unicellular animals which have varied morphology and physiology and often complex life cycles which are represented in almost every kind of habitat, and some of which are serious parasites of man and domestic animals — *protozoan* *adj* — *pro-to-zo-ic* \-'zō-ik\ *adj*

pro-to-zo-ol-ogy \-'zō-ōl-ə-jē, -zō-'wāl-\ *n* [NL *Protozoa* + ISV *-logy*]: a branch of zoology dealing with protozoans — *pro-to-zo-ol-og-ical* \-'zō-ōl-ə-jē-kəl\ *adj* — *pro-to-zo-ol-og-ist* \-'zō-ōl-ə-jē-'zō-wāl-\ *n*

pro-to-zo-on \-'zō-ən\ *n*, *pl* *zoa* \-'zō-ə\ [NL, fr. sing. of *Protozoa*]: PROTOZOAN

pro-tract \prō-'trakt, p(r)-ə-\ *vt* [L *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere* to draw forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *trahere* to draw — more at *PRO-*, *DRAW*] 1 *archaic*: DELAY, DEFER 2: to prolong in time or space 3: to lay down the lines and angles of with scale and protractor 4: to extend forward or outward *syn* see *EXTEND* *ant* *curtail* — *pro-trac-tive* \-'trak-tiv\ *adj*

protracted meeting *n*: a revival meeting extending over a period of time

pro-trac-tile \-'trak-tīl, -'tīl\ *adj* [L *protractus*]: capable of thrusting out (~ jaws)

pro-trac-tion \-'trak-shən\ *n* [LL *protraction*, *protractio* drawing out, fr. *protractus*] 1: the act of protracting; the state of being protracted 2: the drawing to scale of an area of land

pro-trac-tor \-'trak-tər\ *n* 1 *a*: one that protracts, prolongs, delays *b*: a muscle that extends a part 2: an instrument that is used for laying down and measuring angles in drawing and plotting

pro-trep-tic \prō-'trep-tik\ *n* [LL *protrepticus* hortatory, encouraging, fr. Gk *protreptikos*, fr. *protrepein* to turn forward, urge on, *pro-* + *trepein* to turn — more at *TROPE*]: an utterance (as speech) designed to instruct and persuade — *protreptic* *adj*

pro-trude \prō-'trūd\ *vb* *pro-trud-ed*; *pro-trud-ing* [L *protrudere* fr. *pro-* + *trudere* to thrust — more at *THREAT*] *vt* 1 *archaic*: thrust forward 2: to cause to project or stick out ~ *vi*: to protrude from the surrounding surface or context (a handkerchief protruding from his breast pocket) — *pro-tru-sible* \-'trū-sə-bəl\ *adj*

pro-tru-sion \prō-'trū-zhən\ *n* [L *protrusio*, pp. of *protrudere*]: the act of protruding; the state of being protruded 2: something (as a part or excrescence) that protrudes *syn* see *PROJECT*

pro-tru-sive \-'trū-siv, -zīv\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: thrusting forward 2: PROMINENT, PROTRUDING (as ~ jaw) 3: OBSTRUCTIVE, PUSHING (as ~ manner) — *pro-tru-sive-ly* *adv* — *pro-tru-sive-ness* *n*

pro-tu-ber-ance \prō-'(y)ū-bə-'rən(s)\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being protuberant 2: something that is protuberant *syn* PROJECTION

pro-tu-ber-ant \-'b(ə)-rənt\ *adj* [LL *protuberant*, *protuberant* pp. of *protuberare* to bulge out, fr. L *pro-* forward + *tuber* bump, swelling] 1: thrusting out from a surrounding or adjacent surface often as a rounded mass: PROMINENT 2: forcing itself into consciousness: OBSTRUCTIVE — *pro-tu-ber-ant-ly* *adv*

proud \praʊd\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *prūd*, prob. fr. OF *prod*, *prud*, capable, good, valiant, fr. LL *prōde* advantage, advantage, back-formation fr. L *prodere* to be advantageous, fr. *pro-* forward, in favor + *esse* to be — more at *PRO-*, *IS*] 1: feeling or showing pride: as *a*: having or displaying excessive self-esteem *b*: much pleased: EXULTANT *c*: having proper self-respect *d*: marked by stateliness: MAGNIFICENT *e*: giving reason for pride: GLORIOUS (the ~est moment in her life) 3: VIGOROUS, SPIRITUAL (a ~ stood) — *proud-ly* *adv*

syn PROUD, ARROGANT, HAUGHTY, LORDLY, INSOLENT, OVERBEARING, SUPERCILIOUS, DISDAINFUL *shared meaning element*: showing feeling superiority toward others *ant* humble, ashamed

proud flesh *n*: an excessive growth of granulation tissue (as in ulcer)

proud-ful \praʊd-fəl\ *adj*, chiefly *dial*: marked by or full of pride

proud-heart-ed \-'hārt-əd\ *adj*: proud in spirit: HAUGHTY

prov *abbr* 1 province; provincial 2 provisional

Prov *abbr* Proverbs

prov-able \prū-və-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being proved — *prov-ably* *adv*

pro-vas-cu-lar \prō-'vas-kyə-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or in the procambium

prove \prūv\ *vb* *proved*; *proved* or *proven* \prū-vən, -'vən-\ *pt*; *pro-v*; *proving* \prū-vīŋ\ [ME *proven*, fr. OF *prover*, fr. L *pro-* to test, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, honest, fr. *pro-* forward + *-bus* (akin to OE *bēon* to be)] *vt* 1 *archaic*: EXPERIENCE (to ~ all the pleasures ~ — Christopher Marlowe) 2 *a*: to test the quality of: try out (the exception ~s the rule) *b*: to try or ascertain by an experiment or a standard; *exp*: to subject to a test

re-buke \ri-'byuk\ *v* re-buked; re-buking [ME *rebuken*, fr. ONF *rebuker*] 1 *a*: to criticize sharply: REPRIMAND *b*: to serve as a rebuke to 2: to turn back or keep down: CHECK *syn* see REPROVE — *re-buk-er* *n*

rebut *n*: an expression of strong disapproval: REPRIMAND

rebus \ri-'bus\ *n* [L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res* thing — more at REAL] 1: a representation of words or syllables by pictures of objects or by symbols whose names resemble the intended words or syllables in sound; also: a riddle made up of such pictures or symbols



rebus

re-but \ri-'but\ *v* re-but-ted; re-but-ting [ME *rebuten*, fr. OF *reboter*, fr. *re-* + *bota* to butt — more at BUTT] *v* 1: to drive or beat back: REPEL 2 *a*: to contradict or oppose by formal legal argument, plea, or countervailing proof *b*: to expose the falsity of: REFUTE *syn* see DISPROVE — *re-but-tal-ble* \ri-'but-'tə-'bəl\ *adj*

re-but-tal \ri-'but-'təl\ *n*: the act of rebutting esp. in a legal suit; also: argument or proof that rebuts

re-but-ter \ri-'but-'tər\ *n* [AF *rebuter*, fr. OF *reboter* to rebut] 1: the answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

rebutter *n*: something that rebuts: REFUTATION

re-cab 1 receipt 2 record; recording 3 recreation

re-cal-ci-trance \ri-'kal-'sə-'tran(t)s\ *n*: the state of being recalcitrant

re-cal-ci-tran-cy \ri-'kal-'sə-'tran-'sē\ *n*: RECALCITRANCE

re-cal-ci-trant \ri-'kal-'sə-'trənt\ *adj* [LL *recalcitrans*, *recalcitrans*, prp. of *recalcitrare* to be stubbornly disobedient, fr. L. *re-* to kick back, fr. *calc-* to kick, fr. *calc-*, *calc* heel — more at CALC] 1: obstinately defiant of authority or restraint 2 *a*: difficult to handle or operate *b*: not responsive to treatment *c*: RESISTANT (this subject is ~ both to observation and to experiment — G. G. Simpson) *syn* see UNRULY *ant* amenable — *re-cal-ci-trant* *n*

re-cal-cu-late \ri-'kal-'kyə-'lāt\ *v*: to calculate again esp. in order to discover the source of an error or formulate new conclusions — *re-cal-cu-la-tion* \ri-'kal-'kyə-'lā-'shən\ *n*

re-cal-le-scence \ri-'kal-'les-'n(ə)s\ *n* [L. *recallescere* to grow warm again, fr. *re-* + *calere* to grow warm, *incho.* of *calere* to be warm — more at LEE] 1: an increase in temperature that occurs while cooling metal through a range of temperatures in which change in structure occurs

re-call \ri-'kōl\ *v* 1 *a*: to call back (was ~ed to active duty) *b*: to bring back to mind (~s his early years) *c*: to remind one of: RESEMBLE (a playwright who ~s the Elizabethan dramatists) 2: CANCEL REVOKE 3: RESTORE REVIVE *syn* see REMEMBER — *re-call-abil-ity* \ri-'kōl-'ə-'bəl-'i-tē\ *n* — *re-call-able* \ri-'kōl-'ə-'bəl\ *adj* — *re-call-er* *n*

re-call \ri-'kōl\ *v* 1: a call to return (a ~ of workers after a layoff) 2: the right or procedure by which an official may be removed by vote of the people 3: remembrance of what has been learned or experienced 4: the act of revoking 5: the return to a dealer of a product (as an automobile) specified as defective by the manufacturer so that the dealer may make repairs 6: the ability (as of an information retrieval system) to retrieve stored material

re-can-a-li-zation \ri-'kan-'lī-'zā-'shən\ *n*: the process of reuniting an interrupted channel of a bodily tube (as a vas deferens)

re-cant \ri-'kənt\ *v* [L. *recantare*, fr. *re-* + *cantare* to sing — more at CHANT] *v* 1: to withdraw or repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly: RENOUNCE 2: REVOKE ~ *vi*: to make an open confession of error *syn* see ABJURE — *re-can-ta-tion* \ri-'kan-'tā-'shən\ *n*

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *v* re-capped; re-cap-ping: to cement, mold, and vulcanize a strip of camelback on the buffed and roughened surface of the tread of (a worn pneumatic tire) — *re-cap-pa-ble* \ri-'kəp-'ə-'bəl\ *adj*

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *n*: a recapped tire

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *n*: re-capped; re-cap-ping [by shortening]

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *n*: RECAPITULATION

re-cap-i-tal-iza-tion \ri-'kəp-'tī-'zā-'shən\ *n*: a revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-cap-i-tal-ize \ri-'kəp-'tī-'zē\ *v*: to change the capital structure of

re-ca-pit-u-late \ri-'kə-'pich-'ə-'lāt\ *v* let-ed; let-ting [LL *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* to restate by heads, sum up, fr. L. *re-* + *capitulum* division of a book] 1: to repeat the principal points or stages of: SUMMARIZE

re-ca-pit-u-la-tion \ri-'kə-'pich-'ə-'lā-'shən\ *n* 1: a concise summary 2: the hypothetical occurrence in an individual organism's development of successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended so that the ontogeny of the individual is a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group 3: the third section of a sonata form

re-cap-ture \ri-'kəp-'chər\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of retaking *b*: an instance of being retaken 2: the retaking of a prize or goods under international law 3: a government seizure under law of earnings or profits beyond a fixed amount

recapture *v* 1 *a*: to capture again *b*: to experience again (by no effort of the imagination could she ~ the ecstasy — Ellen Glasgow) 2: to take (as a portion of earnings or profits) above a fixed amount by law or through negotiations under law

re-cast \ri-'kəst\ *v* -cast; -cast-ing: to cast again (~ a gun) (~ a play); also: REMODEL REFASHION (~s his political image to fit the times) — *re-cast* \ri-'kəst\ *n*

reced *abbr* received

re-cede \ri-'sēd\ *v* re-ced-ed; re-ced-ing [L. *recedere* to go back, fr. *re-* + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] 1 *a*: to move back or away: WITHDRAW *b*: to slant backward 2: to grow less or smaller: DIMINISH

syn RECEDE, RETREAT, RETROGRADE, RETRACT, BACK *shared meaning* element: to move backward *ant* proceed, advance

re-cede \ri-'sēd\ *v* [re- + *cede*] 1: to cede back to a former possessor

re-ceipt \ri-'sēt\ *n* [ME *receite*, fr. ONF, fr. ML *recepta*, prob. fr. L. neut. pl. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: RECIPE 2 *a*: obs: RECEIPTACLE *b* archaic: a revenue office 3: the act or process of receiving 4: something received — usu. used in pl. 5: a writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money

receipt *w* 1: to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of

2: to mark as paid

re-ceive-able \ri-'sē-'və-'bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being received

2: subject to call for payment (notes ~)

re-ceive-ables \ri-'sē-'və-'bəl\ *n* pl: amounts of money receivable

re-ceive \ri-'sēv\ *v* re-ceived; re-ceiving [ME *receiven*, fr. ONF *receivre*, fr. L. *recipere*, fr. *re-* + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] *v*

1: to come into possession of: ACQUIRE (~ a gift) 2 *a*: to act as a receptacle or container for (the cistern ~s water from the roof) *b*: to assimilate through the mind or senses (~ new ideas) 3 *a*: to permit to enter: ADMIT *b*: WELCOME, GREET 4: to accept as authoritative or true: BELIEVE 5 *a*: to support the weight or pressure of: BEAR *b*: to take (a mark or impression) from the weight of something (some clay ~s clear impressions) *c*: ACQUIRE, EXPERIENCE (received his early schooling at home) *d*: to suffer the hurt or injury of (received a broken nose) ~ *vi* 1: to be a recipient 2: to be at home to visitors (~s on Tuesdays) 3: to convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals 4: to catch or gain possession of a kicked ball in football

syn RECEIVE, ACCEPT, ADMIT, TAKE *shared meaning* element: to permit to come into one's possession, presence, group, mind, or substance

Received Pronunciation *n*: the pronunciation of Received Standard

Received Standard *n*: the form of English spoken at the English public schools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere

re-ceiver \ri-'sē-'vər\ *n*: one that receives: as *a*: TREASURER

(1) a person appointed to hold in trust and administer property under litigation (2) a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a business involving a public interest or to manage a corporation during reorganization *c*: one that receives stolen goods: FENCE

d: a vessel to receive and contain gases *e*: the portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus that converts the electric current or waves into visible or audible signals *f* (1): CATCHER *f* (2): a member of the offensive team in football eligible to catch a forward pass

receiver general *n*, *pl* receivers general: a public officer in charge of the treasury (as of Massachusetts)

re-ceive-ship \ri-'sē-'vər-'ship\ *n* 1: the office or function of a receiver

2: the state of being in the hands of a receiver

receiving blanket *n*: a small lightweight blanket used to wrap an infant (as after bathing)

receiving end *n*: the position of being a recipient or esp. a victim — usu. used in the phrase on the receiving end

receiving line *n*: a group of people who stand in a line and individually welcome arriving guests (as at a wedding reception)

re-cen-cy \ri-'sē-'nē\ *n*: the quality or state of being recent (the eagerness of the people for ~ in their news — F. L. Mott)

re-cen-sion \ri-'sē-'shən\ *n* [L. *recensio*, *recensio* enumeration, *recensere* to review, fr. *re-* + *censere* to assess, tax] 1: a critical revision of a text 2: a text established by critical revision

re-cent \ri-'sē-'nt\ *adj* [MF or L. MF, fr. L. *recent*, *recent*; akin to *Ch. kainas* new] 1 *a*: of or relating to a time not long past *b*: having lately come into existence: NEW, FRESH 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or being the present or post-Pleistocene geologic epoch *syn* see MODERN — *re-cent-ness* *n*

re-cent-ly *adv*: during a recent period of time: LATELY

re-cep-ta-cle \ri-'sē-'tə-'kəl\ *n* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare* to receive, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: one that receives and contains something: CONTAINER 2 [NL *receptaculum*, fr. L.] *a*: an intercellular cavity containing products of secretion *b*: the end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne *c*: a modified branch bearing sporangia in a cryptogamous plant *d*: a mounted female electrical fitting that contains the live parts of the circuit

re-cep-tac-u-lum \ri-'sē-'tə-'kəl\ *n*, *pl* -la \-lə\ [NL, fr. L.] 1: RECEPTACLE 2

re-cep-tion \ri-'sē-'pshən\ *n* [ME *reception*, fr. MF or L. MF *reception*, fr. L. *reception*, *receptio*, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*] 1: the act or action of receiving: as *a*: RECEIPT (the ~ of American capital) *b*: ADMISSION (his ~ into the church) *c*: RESPONSE, REACTION (the play met with a mixed ~) *d*: the receiving of a radio or television broadcast 2: a social gathering often for the purpose of extending a formal welcome

re-cep-tion-ist \ri-'sē-'pshən-'ist\ *n*: one employed to greet callers

re-cep-tive \ri-'sē-'tīv\ *adj* 1: able or inclined to receive; esp: open and responsive to ideas, impressions, or suggestions 2 *a*: of a sensory end organ: fit to receive and transmit stimuli *b*: SENSORY — *re-cep-tive-ly* *adv* — *re-cep-tive-ness* *n* — *re-cep-tiv-ity* \ri-'sē-'tīv-'i-tē\ *n*

re-cep-tor \ri-'sē-'tər\ *n*: RECEIVER: as *a*: a cell or group of cells that receives stimuli: SENSE ORGAN *b*: a chemical group having a specific affinity for a particular antibody or a virus *c*: a cellular entity (as a beta-receptor or alpha-receptor) that is a postulated intermediary between a chemical agent (as a neurotransmitter) acting on nervous tissue and the physiological or pharmacological response

re-cess \ri-'sēs\ *n* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recessus*, pp. of *recedere* to recede] 1: the action of receding: RECESSION 2: a hidden, secret, or secluded place 3 *a*: INDENTATION, CLEFT (a deep ~ in the hill) *b*: ALCOVE (a pleasant ~ lined with books) 4: a suspension of business or procedure often for rest or relaxation (children playing at ~) *syn* see PAUSE

recess *v* 1: to put into a recess (~ed lighting) 2: to make a recess in 3: to interrupt for a recess ~ *vi*: to take a recess

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☒ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.